

## KILLED LEBAUDY TO SAVE CHILD

Woman Declares "Emperor  
of Sahara" Threatened  
Daughter's Life

ECENTRIC AND VIOLENT

Dead Man's Lawyer Denies  
Marriage of His Client  
With Slayer

New York, Jan. 12.—Love for her daughter, not fear of her own life, prompted Mrs. Jacques Lebaudy to shoot and kill her husband, the self-styled "Emperor of the Sahara," it was said today.

He met his death in the front hall of their fine country home, the Lodge, at Westbury, L. I., about 6:20 o'clock Saturday night.

The tragedy shocked Nassau County as nothing has stirred it since Jack De Saullies was killed by his wife, Blanca, at their residence, the Bos, located but a few hundred feet distant from the Lebaudy home.

Mrs. Lebaudy rose from her bed, being ill, to fire the fatal shot, and is now confined to her room under guard. District Attorney Weeks today took her case before the jury. It was reported that Lebaudy's actions preceding the tragedy were so erratic that the grand jury, with all the evidence before it, might not indict the wife who killed him.

Counsel for Mrs. Lebaudy and friends of the family revealed some details of the relations between the dead man and his family for several years past. It was said that Mrs. Lebaudy has been greatly embarrassed by her husband, believing that he was really a potentate of the Near East. He delighted in calling himself "Sultan," they said, and often spoke of his family as his "harem."

They said that at intervals he would gaze at his comely daughter, now almost fifteen years old, and remark what a splendid adornment she would be for such a place. Mrs. Lebaudy at first took such suggestions as vapors of an unsettled mind, but recently, especially within the last three months, they had been repeated so many times that she put chains and locks upon the girl's room. Whenever Mr. Lebaudy came to the house she hurried her daughter into that sanctuary.

The antagonism of the husband to his wife and Harry W. Moore, counsel for Mrs. Lebaudy, dated back nearly fifteen years. In 1905 Lebaudy became obsessed with the desire to be "Emperor of the Sahara." He spent \$150,000 in building the Near East Hotel in Brussels at the time.

The longing for a throne unsatisfied, he left his wife in the Belgian capital, where Mr. Moore says, a child was born to them on May 5, 1904. The child was little Jacqueline, to protect who, it is said, the mother committed homicide. Angry that the offspring was not a boy, who could succeed him as emperor of the kingdom, he still believed he could establish the aversion of father toward daughter and wife began, it was declared.

When the baby was very young her father threatened that some day he would kill her. Mrs. Lebaudy had told intimate friends, "Watchfully she cared for the child through the years that followed. The baby grew strong and beautiful, her silky black tresses and shapely black eyes gaining for her a way into every heart except her father's. When she was four years old, it was said, her father changed for the first time his threat from death to a fate worse than death.

Wanderings in Europe. Terrified, yet bound to him by his occasional outbursts of affection, Mrs. Lebaudy remained with her husband in his subsequent wanderings in Europe and America. During those ten years of roving from city to city abroad, from hotel to hotel and city to country in America, Jacqueline rarely left her mother's presence. Despite the publicity her father's erratic doings caused, hardly ever was there mention of the fact that he had a wife and daughter.

Just when they were about at their peak, Mrs. Lebaudy would appear, give her name \$500 to them to continue the establishment and as suddenly disappear. At present, friends stated, the family is without funds. About three weeks ago Lebaudy was shot and killed, on another trip to the Lodge, he tore out much of the hot-air heating system.

These conditions were on Mrs. Lebaudy's mind when she had to go to her bed on Friday, ill with bronchitis. Saturday night's events, with that illness, have made her condition so serious that she may not be moved for some time. The nature of the alleged threat made by Lebaudy against Jacqueline will not be made known until the trial, but District Attorney Charles R. Weeks virtually admits that, if the allegations can be proved, not a jury in the country would convict the woman.

Doctors who performed an autopsy yesterday said that the brain was abnormally small. This discovery also may be used to support the defense. Mrs. Lebaudy was not Lebaudy's wife.

Next in importance to the charge concerning the girl was a statement issued by Edwin T. Murdock, personal counsel of the eccentric Lebaudy. This was made at the Lebaudy home in the presence of District Attorney Weeks and Harry W. Moore, attorney for Mrs. Lebaudy, and chiefly concerned the marital relations of the couple. Mr. Murdock declared without equivocation that Lebaudy never had wed the woman whom Westbury had considered his wife since she came to the village in 1915, and was not the father of Jacqueline. He claimed in the name of the Lebaudy family in Paris all the personal and real property of the said man.

The body was removed at Mr. Murdock's direction to an undertaker's shop in Hempstead and will remain there until Mr. Murdock receives an answer to a cable sent to Paris early in the morning asking what disposition to make of it. His possession of the body will be disputed today by Mr. Moore, who fully denies his client was not Mrs. Lebaudy in fact as well as in name, and who insists that Jacqueline and the widow still determine where it shall be interred.

Murdock in a formal statement declared: "This lady, known as Augustine Debaudy, a spinster, came here as housekeeper when Lebaudy went to South America in 1914 to look after interests there. The girl, he stated to me, is not his daughter. The common opinion that Mrs. Lebaudy in his wife is one entirely to his own claims, which he allowed to remain for personal reasons."

Mr. Moore, counsel for Mrs. Lebaudy, said: "There is not one word of truth in his statement that she came here as housekeeper. I have it on the best of authorities that they lived together as man and wife for more than fifteen years."

"In Europe he always introduced Mrs. Lebaudy as his wife and Jacqueline as his child. In America he did the same thing. I expect to establish a common-law marriage without difficulty should litigation arise making it necessary."

Mrs. Lebaudy was Miss Augustine Debaudy, they said. She was born in the village of La Palud, in southern France, the daughter of thirty villagers.

Friends of Mrs. Lebaudy said that Lebaudy has a sister and a brother in France. His brother Max and his mother, both deceased, completed the five who shared in the \$75,000,000 estate of his father.

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JACQUELINE LEBAUDY

The thirteen-year-old daughter of Jacques Lebaudy, Mue, Marie Augustine Lebaudy fired four shots into her husband because she feared he would execute a threat she alleged he made against Jacqueline, daughter of the couple.

making it necessary for the family to use cold stoves in the living rooms.

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UNDER GRUELING FIRE

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New luster to the magnificent record of Philadelphia soldiers in France is given by the accounts of local service men returning, wounded or well, to hospitals and homes.

At the convalescent hospital at Camp Dix is a group of Philadelphia soldiers just returned from France. Tales of the grim realities of war tell of whole-hearted courage while facing death, of Yankee ingenuity outwitting Prussian stolidity. Scarcely a man tells of his own deeds. The usual narrative is concerned with what "the other fellows did."

Some of the men at Dix are of the 110th Machine Gun Battalion. Others were members of the Eighteenth Artillery, the 31st Infantry and the 112th Infantry. Among the soldiers are members of the Fourth Antiaircraft Division, who reached France but were deprived of active service by the armistice.

Display Supreme Grit  
The supreme grit displayed by Philadelphia soldiers in the 110th Machine Gun Battalion, a unit of the Iron Division, was related by Private Albert Hutchinson, 2202 Winton street, one of the convalescents at Camp Dix. He is recovering from the effects of German gas.

"Seven times during a week, one hit in front of us changed hands," he said. "Fritz dropped his shells in front of us on top of us and in back of us. But we had to keep right on fighting to support those brave fellows of the infantry who were depending on our barrage."

One of the grueling experiences of the battalion, he said, was the opening of trench-sect ditches in a cave without water except what was scooped up from puddles. But little food reached the boys from which the men were fighting. One supply detail after another was killed by the terrific German barrage.

Among the Philadelphia soldiers recovering at Camp Dix are Private Charles Mitchell, 724 East Tenth street, a member of the Eighteenth Field Artillery; Private Albert Pratt, 2221 South Twelfth street, of the Headquarters Company, 31st Infantry; Private Albert Whittle, 6212 Bust street, of the 31st Infantry; and Morris H. Starr, 2629 North Seventeenth street, who served in the supply company of the Thirty-ninth Infantry.

Starr says his middle name is "luck." Twice his dugout was hit by German shells, which failed to explode. Starr, who was a real estate man before joining the army, was gassed twice.

Hospitals Heavily Bombed.  
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